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The People's Korea

No. 1,210 EVERY SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 22, 1984 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00) （１９６１年８月２２日第３種郵便物認可）

DPRK Red Cross Offers Relief Goods to S. Korean Flood Victims

The DPRK Red Cross offered relief to south Korean victims of the recent typhoon and proposed to the south Korean counterpart a Panmunjom meeting on Sep. 18 to facilitate their speedy delivery.

The proposal was accepted by Seoul.

In his letter addressed to the south Korean counterpart on Sep. 14, DPRK Red Cross Chairman Son Song Pil told that five DPRK Red Cross officials were going to Panmunjom for a meeting with south Korean counterpart **(See full text of the letter on page 8)**

The DPRK's compatriotic relief offer came in the wake of the worst rainstorms in 12 years which left nearly 180 south Koreans killed with property damage estimated at $6.5 million.

The failure of the Seoul authorities to take preventive measures and relieve the disaster provoked a violent reaction from the flood victims.

The DPRK Red Cross on Sep. 10, called on the south Korean counterpart to accept the unusual aid offer of medicine, 50,000 Sok of rice, 50,000 metres of textiles, 100,000 tons of cement as relief goods to the sufferes of Seoul and other flood-hit areas of south Korea and if the south Korean Red Cross agrees to its decision, the DPRK Red Cross would directly transport the afore-said relief goods by its trucks and ships.

Hundreds of angry flood victims clashed with police in Seoul on September 3 in a violent protest to demand compensation for homes damages in the most severe storm to hit south Korea in 12 years.

The protesters, holding up handwritten signs reading "We Demand Compensation" requested a meeting with the mayor to complain that the flooding was caused by "government" negligence.

The protesters were among 90,000 people driven out of their homes on September 2 when the Han River burst through a drainage channel and flooded a vast residential area in western Seoul.

The September 3 protest began when 200 flood victims staged a sit-in in front of their district "government" office, demanding that the Seoul city "government" be held responsible for the flooding.

In 1957, the DPRK announced at his suggestion a plan to send 100,000 Sok of relief rice and vast quantities of relief goods to south Korean people.

In 1958, Cabinet decision was approved, to offer the south 150,000 Sok of polished rice, five million metres of cloth, 10,000 tons of sea products and four million pairs of shoes and place the neglected orphans under the care of the DPRK to help relieve the several million unemployed and the hundreds of thousands of neglected orphans in south Korea, and grant a monthly scholarship of 1,000 won to 3,000 poor south Korean university students.

In 1959, The DPRK called on the south Korean authorities to accept as relief goods to south Korean rainstorms victims. 30,000 Sok of rice, 1,000,000 yards of textiles, 10,000 pairs of shoes and 150,000 pieces of wood.

Protesters try to overturn police car in the September 3 protest (AP)

Supreme People's Assembly Adopts Watershed Joint Venture Law

(See the full text on page 2)

An epoch-making law on joint ventures was enacted by the Government of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il as a step to expand its economic and technological exchanges and cooperation with foreign countries, KCNA reported on Sep. 11.

Significantly, the enactment came as a following of the January decision of the DPRK to promote foreign economic relations.

The law shows that the DPRK economy has grown viable enough to permit joint ventures to foreign countries without any damage to its Juche-based independence.

The KCNA said, the new five-chapter, 26-article law was passed and put into effect Sep. 8 by the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

The law calls for joint ventures in the DPRK between firms, enterprises of the DPRK and foreign companies, enterprises and individuals, based on principles of equality and reciprocity.

Properties in which foreign joint venture partners invest or which accrue to them from business operations will be legally protected under the law, it said.

Koreans overseas including Korean traders and manufacturers in Japan may participate in joint venture with companies and enterprises of the country.

The business fields listed under the new law include industry, construction, transportation, technoscience and tourism.

The law covers business partners from every country of the world.

Japanese, American, and even south Korean concerns may be allowed to set up joint ventures, as far as the language of the law is concerned.

Money, properties, investments in kind, rights of invention and technologies provided by joint venture partners, the KCNA said, will be valued at international market prices.

A joint company should regularly settle the accounts of their management once every year.

The account settlement is done in such a mannter as to divide, according to the size of investment of the two sides to the joint venture, what remains after compensating the production cost, paying the income tax and deducting reserve fund and the fund for the expansion of production and technical development and other necessary fund out of the total income, the law says.

Foreign employees' wages and investors' income from such joint ventures will be subject to tax laws of the DPRK.

However, it adds that part of such income can be sent abroad, it says.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK in a meeting last January made it known that Pyongyang would promote economic relations with capitalist countries friendly to the DPRK.

The decision was made in parallel with the three-way proposal to the Americans and the south Koreans, designed to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

Economic cooperation was a key aspect of the May 17 to June 21 train tour of the Soviet Union and East European countries by President Kim Il Sung.

Since the 1980 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the DPRK has been redoubling its efforts to improve the people's living standards and expand the economy.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Denounces Chon Japan Trip

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 10 denounced Chon Du Hwan's visit to Japan as "a criminal trip to strengthen the aggressive and treacherous military collusion between Japan and south Korea."

The first official reaction to the Chon junta came in a statement issue that day, the KCNA reported.

The spokesman said that the Chon junta tried to convince people by letting the Japanese emperor say he felt "regret" at the "unhappy past" that Japanese authorities made an "apology" for their colonial rule of Korea, and this was nothing but a political cartoon which can hardly convince anyone.

"If Japanese authorities are to fairly deal with the question of past Korea-Japan relationship," the spokesman declared, "they must not stage a deceptive farce by inviting such traitor as Chon who can represent none of the Korean people, but apologizes to the entire Korean people, to the legitimate representative of the entire Korean people."

In the statement the spokesman branded the "simultaneous entry of north and south Korea to the U.N. as designed to perpetuate the division of the country by creating 'two Koreas'."

Referring to what south Korean authorities termed "proposal for talks between authorities" the statement dismissed it as a "split - seeking" one .

"The remarks of Japanese and south Korean authorities on a 'new epoch' opened in the relations between Japan and south Korea", the spokesman observed, "means that a 'new epoch' has begun in Japanese militarism's overseas expansion and infiltration into south Korea for realising the U.S. Asian strategy."

(See the full text on page 4)

Jeep Stormed Chongryun Head Office

An armored type jeep at a speed of 60km/h rammed it against the main entrance of the head office of the General Association of Korean Resients in Japan (Chongryun) in Tokyo on

(Continued on page 8)

President Kim Il Sung Receives Messages from Foreign Party And State Leaders

– On Occasion of 36th Birthday of DPRK –

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kang Song San received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders including those of China and Soviet Union on the occasion of 36th anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In their messages, Chinese leaders have renewed their support for the DPRK's proposal for talks with south Korea and the United States to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

The message was sent from Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Li Xiannian, President of the People's Republic of China, Peng Zhen, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, and Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the State Council of the PRC.

The message stated: "We think that an early realization of the tripartite talks between north and south Korea and the United States will help toward the relaxation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula, and further accelerate the materialization of the peaceful reunification of the north and south."

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics also sent a message, saying "the top-level Soviet-Korean talks held in Moscow in May 1984 made a great contribution to developing the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and states based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism." "The talks" the message said, "demonstrated the desire of the two sides to strengthen unity in favour of the struggle against the adventurous policy of U.S.-led imperialism and peace and security in Asia and the world."

The messages received praised the great successes made by the Korean people in socialist construction and expressed full support and solidarity for the Korean People's struggle to reunify the country peacefully on the principle of democracy without foreign interference.

Among the messages received were congratulation from: Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic; Willi Stoph, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR; Horst Sindermann, President of the People's Chamber; Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, President of the Council of State and President of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Ali Sukrija, President of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party; Veselin Djuranovic, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Fedral Republic of Yugoslavia; Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Lubomir Strougal, Premier of the government; Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; J. Batmunkh, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic; Le Duan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam; Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania; Ramiz Alia, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; and Kaysone Phomvihane, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Premier of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Pyongyang Remits Educational Aid Fund to Korean Children In Japan

President Kim Il Sung sent educational aid fund and stipends amounting to ¥313.2 million to the Korean compatriots in Japan, reported the KCNA on Sep. 9.

The 93rd remittance brought the total amount to ¥36,014,422,033.

This instalment contributes to the development of the democratic national education of Korean sons and daughters in this country.

When ¥313.2 million came all Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) workers and compatriots in Japan, were significantly greeting the 36th birthday of the founding of the DPRK.

The money is divided among more than 160 Korean schools from kindergarten, primary school to university in all parts of Japan, where textbooks are given free of charge.

Some of the sum finances scholarships to Korean children at Japanese schools.

The first remittance was made in 1957.

Law of Joint Venture of DPRK (Full Text)

Chapter 1 Basis of Joint Venture

Article 1. It is a consistent external economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic to expand and develop economic and technical interchange and cooperation with many countries of the world.

The DPRK encourages joint venture between its companies and enterprises with foreign companies, enterprises and individuals within its boundary on the principle of equality and reciprocity.

Article 2. Joint venture in the DPRK may involve many fields including industry, construction, transportation, science and technology, and tourism.

Article 3. The DPRK protects by law the properties invested by foreign parties in joint ventures and income accruing from the operation of enterprise.

Article 4. The DPRK guarantees all legal rights stipulated by its law in connection with the management activities of the parties to joint venture.

The joint companies should respect and strictly observe the legal norms and regulations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in all their activities.

Article 5. Koreans overseas including Korean traders and manufacturers in Japan may participate in joint venture with companies and enterprises of our country under this law.

Chapter 2 Organization of Joint Companies

Article 6. A joint company is organised when the parties concerned sign a contract on it and have it registered in the competent organ after getting endorsement of the external economic organ of the DPRK.

Article 7. The share of investment in the joint company is decided by agreement between the parties concerned.

The parties to joint venture may make investments in the form of property in currency, property in kind, the invention right, technical documentation, etc.

In case of investment in the form of property in kind, invention right, technical documentation, etc. Their prices are set by the parties to the joint venture according to international market prices.

Article 8. For the debts incurred by a joint company in the course of running it, the parties to it assume responsibility only for the sizes of their shares of investment.

If a party to a joint company wants to transfer his share of investment to a third party, it should get the consent of the other party.

Article 9. A joint company cannot reduce the fund registered.

Chapter 3 Council and Management Activity

Article 10. A joint company has its council, which will be the highest deciding body.

A joint company has its statutes which govern its management.

Article 11. The council discusses and decides upon such important questions of the joint company as the adoption of its statutes and amendment and supplement to them, measures for the development of the joint company, plan of management, account settlement and division of income, appointment and dismissal of management staffers, and appointment of financial inspector.

Article 12. The director of the company organises and conducts the management of the company according to the contract on the organization of the joint company and its statutes and the council's decisions and answer to the council for his work.

Article 13. A joint company may open its account with a bank of the DPRK or at a bank of another country by agreement between the parties to the joint venture.

It may induce a loan from a foreign bank for its operation.

Article 14. When a joint company buys raw and other materials, semi-finished goods, etc. needed for production in the DPRK, their prices are set in accordance with international market prices.

When a joint company imports goods from foreign markets, it does not pay a tariff.

Article 15. A joint company may export its products to foreign markets.

Article 16. When a joint company employs and discharges employees, it controls and uses the labor force in accordance with the law of the DPRK and the contract between the two sides to the joint venture.

Article 17. The foreigners working at a joint company should pay the income tax from their wages in accordance with the Foreigners' Income Tax Law of the DPRK.

The foreigners working at a joint company may remit abroad part of their wages.

Chapter 4 The Account Settlement And Income Division

Article 18. A joint company should regularly settle the accounts of its management once every year.

The account settlement is done in such a manner as to divide, according to the sizes of investment of the two sides to the joint venture, what remains after compensating the production cost, paying the income tax and deducting the reserve fund and the fund for the expansion of production and technical development and other necessary funds out of its total income.

Article 19. A joint company should create a reserve fund.

The size of the reserve fund and its annual rate are set specially.

The reserve fund is used for filling the deficit of the joint company.

Article 20. The document of account settlement of a joint company should be examined by the financial inspector and endorsed by the council.

Article 21. A joint company should pay the income tax according to the DPRK law on income tax of the joint companies for the net income at each period of account settlement.

A joint company may be exempted from income tax for a certain period from the start of production.

In case the net income of a joint company is small, it may submit a petition for the reduction of the income tax.

A joint company should pay the land rate when it uses land.

Article 22. The foreign party to a joint venture may remit abroad its dividend.

Chapter 5 Dissolution of Joint Companies and Settlement of Disputes

Article 23. A joint company is dissolved with the expiration of the period of its existence stipulated in the contract.

If the parties to a joint company want to continue to operate it, they should request this to the competent organ six months before the termination of the period of its existence.

Article 24. When a joint company suffers continued dificit or when a contracting party fails to honor its duty or when the company cannot be operated under unavoidable circumstances, it may be dissolved before the termination of the period of its existence according to the decision of the council.

Article 25. When a joint company is dissolved, the property remaining after the close of the business shall be divided between the contracting parties according to the sizes of their investment.

Article 26. Differences arising in the course of the operation of a joint company are solved by agreement.

The problems of disputes unsolvable by agreement shall be settled by a court or arbitration organ of the DPRK.

The examination of a problem of dispute may be tendered to the arbitration organ of a third country by agreement between the two sides.

Towards Fulfilment of 10 Long-Term Objectives Of Socialist Economic Construction in DPRK (4)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Steel Industry

Metal industry is making rapid progress in the DPRK. The production goal of 15 million tons of steel, one of the 10 long-term objectives, is now within the shorting range.

Expansion Projects Accelerated

The Kim Chaek Iron Works, which is the largest metallurgical base in the Republic, decided in August last year to increase its capacity to 6 million tons of steel and the Kangson Steel Works in October to 3 million tons.

If these two works can produce jointly 9 million tons of steel in the near future, it is not difficult to attain the production goal of 15 million tons of steel, together with the other powerful production bases including the Taedong-gang Iron Works planned to be built newly (goal; 3 million tons), the Hwanghae Iron Works (goal; 1.8 million tons) and the Chongjin Iron Works (1 million tons).

This year is the last year of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984). Iron works and steel works throughout Korea are accelerating their current expansion projects and are striving to attain their goals.

Under the Second Seven-Year Plan, the production goal of steel is set at 7.4-8 million tons. This is double 4 million tons attained in the Six-Year Plan. (1976)

As mentioned above, it is with great confidence that the DPRK aims to double 4 million tons of steel attained in the Six-Year Plan's result, to 7.4-8 million tons in the Second Seven-Year Plan, and to increase its steel output to 15 million tons as one of its 10 long-term prospective objectives.

From Blast Furnaces to Electric Furnaces

It is to the introduction of an iron manufacture method based on domestic materials that the DPRK is attaching importance in these expansion projects and in increased steel production. Generally speaking, iron industry has followed the method of pre-treating iron ore, producing high-quality coke, increasing the capacity of blast furnaces, and blowing oxygen into them in order to increase productivity. In the DPRK, serious studies have been made on steel production by utilizing anthracite since around 1960 because of the lack of coking coal. At present, progress is being made in a unique steel manufacture method using home-produced coal and prospects for steel production by this method are bright.

In the future, the percentage of oxygen electric furnace utilizing abundant electric power will be higher than that of large-sized blast furnaces using imported coking coal. It is certain that in the future emphasis will be switched to electric furnaces from blast furnaces in steel production.

From Raw Materials to Products

It may be said that steel production is an index to the economic power of a country.

Steel production in the DPRK, at the outset, inherited a colonial character and was lopsided to the production of pig iron. After Korea's liberation, it established through manufacturing structure from pig iron to steel and rolled steel. It was in the period of the First Seven-Year Plan (1961-1970) that thorough steel manufacturing system was established and all sorts of secondary processed products came to be produced. Cold-roll mills were newly built at the Hwanghae Iron Works. As a result, a series of secondary products including galvanized steel sheets, plated steel sheets, sheet iron and tinplate came to be produced.

In the period of the Six-Year Plan, a large-sized blast furnace of 1,500 cubic meter capacity was built at the Kim Chaek Iron Works and the capacity of the existing blast furnace to 1,000 cubic meters. At the works, a large-sized continuous sintering furnace was expanded 3 million tons, an oxygen furnace and a hot roll mill were completed. At the same time, the Hwanghae Iron Works, the Kangson Iron Works and Songjin Steel Works were generally equipped with modern equipment. Besides, with the advance of the technical revolution, large-size mines including the Musan and Unryul mines were expanded and iron ore production was increased substantially. Furthermore, transport services to link the metallurgical bases with the mines were improved. A 98 kilometre-long concentrate transport pipe to link Musan with Kim Chaek went into operation and a large-size belt conveyor to link Unryul with Hwanghae was completed. With the balance between production and transport guaranteed iron and steel production reached 4 million tons in 1976. On the basis of this success, the DPRK will focus on the expansion of the production bases of rolled steel, including hot-roll and cold-roll mills to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan and the 10 long-term objectives and will increase the production of secondary steel products.

(To be continued)

Development of Agriculture in Korea (14)

(Continued from the No. 1,205 issue of The People's Korea)

Experience of Fruit Growing In DPRK

Fruit growing is of importance in the improvement of the material and cultural standards of the people, for it promotes their health, develops the foodstuff industry and adds greatly to the country's landscape. It is also conducive to economic cooperation with other countries because it expands the country's sources of export.

Our fruit growing has a history of thousands of years. But in the past the socio-economic limitations checked its development. The imperialist colonial rulers monopolized most of the orchards and carried away at will the produced fruit, which was a link in the whole chain of their predatory agricultural policy. To make things worse, the US imperialists unleashed an aggressive war and indiscriminately bombed cities and the countryside, thus making havoc of even the small number of orchards.

It is thanks to the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung who put forward a superb policy on fruit culture and guided our people for its implementation that our fruit growing could make rapid progress.

Today large-scale state and cooperative orchards have been laid out and the area under fruit cultivation has reached 300,000 *chongbo*. 8,000 *chongbo* of state orchard was built on the western coast in South Hwanghae Province, which gave birth to a new administrative district called Kwail (fruit) County. With the development of fruit-growing science and technology, the fruit yields rose 4.7 times in 1979 as against 1960.

The varieties of fruit have been further improved. Ours is a temperate zone fruit culture in which apple growing is predominant. Our weather conditions in autumn when a serene weather lasts long especially favour apple cultivation and ensure high yields of good apples. Apples take a large share in the total fruit output. The strains of apple widely planted number more than 20.

Pear ranks second to apple in importance. Pear is our indigenous speciality which is well adapted to summer when we have much rain. The pear trees bear many flowers and produce rich fruit every year. An average of 20-30 tons of fruit is picked per *chongbo*, and 40-50 tons in the orchards where the trees are well cared for.

Besides, trees of various stone fruit such as peach, plum, apricot, cherry and date and trees of shell fruit such as chestnut and walnut are grown widely in our country, and vines are also cultivated to some extent. In the southern regions with a mild climate, persimmons are grown extensively, while on the northern highlands, 1,300-1,400 meters above sea level, blueberries are produced in large quantities and widely used in the food processing industry. In recent years, measures have been taken in our country to encourage the growing of various fruit trees such as of cherry, apricot, date, chestnut and persimmon, which are easy to tend and require less agricultural chemicals.

Because various kinds and varieties of fruit trees are grown in rational combination in our country, plenty of fruits are picked from May to November to satisfy the needs of the population and also are widely used as raw materials for light industry. In the food processing sector, local industries have been extensively developed in each county simultaneously with large-scale modern central industries, with the result that the locally produced fruits are procured and processed in time. Meanwhile, everywhere modern storage facilities with a storage capacity of hundreds of tons and medium and small semi-underground storehouses have been built to store and supply fruits all the year round until the next fruit season.

Our fruit growing is characterized mainly by cultivation on hillsides. Mountains occupy nearly 80 per cent of our territory. Therefore, raising food and industrial crops including cereals in plain areas and developing fruit growing by clearing hills was an objective demand fully justified both in view of the comprehensive utilization of land and the development of agricultural production.

Therefore, President Kim Il Sung personally called in April 1961 the historic Pukchong Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and took wise measures to propagate to the whole country the experiences of Pukchong County which set an example in hillside fruit growing. In response to the call of the President and the glorious Party Central Committee, the whole Partly and entire people came out to reclaim hills throughout the country in a short span of time and built large numbers of new orchards. This brought about a new historic turn in the development of fruit culture in our country. The state and cooperative orchards of hundreds or thousands of *chongbo* size which can be found all over the country today were mostly built at that time.

Construction of networks of roads and terraces on slopes to facilitate mechanization and improvement of distribution of species and cultivation techniques made it possible to prevent soil erosion and to produce large quantities of high quality fruits.

Our fruit growing is rapidly developing in the direction of cultivating fruit trees of low height. The green revolution has been vigorously carried on in fruit growing too so that fruit-growing techniques of lowering the height of apple, pear and other fruit trees and planting them close together to raise yields are studied and widely introduced in production. Apple trees of short stature have been introduced and their statures have now been shortened from 4-5 metres to 2-3 metres, and the per-*chongbo* number of trees has increased from 200 in the past to 800-1,500 now. The height of pear trees has also become very small and their per-*chongbo* number has increased from 400-500 to 800-1,500.

Deep study has been made on the relations between the variety of fruit trees which are grafted and the characteristics of the low trees to which the grafts are fixed, and the techniques of tending the orchard of low-statured fruit trees. As a result, at present apple or pear trees of low stature start bearing fruit in 2-3 years after planting young trees, and give over 20 tons of fruit yield per *chongbo* in 7-8 years, whereas in the past it took 7-8 years to pick the first fruit after planting young trees, and only after 15-20 years the trees produced fruit in large quantities. The short apple trees not only produce good-quality fruit and high yields every year, but also have advantages making it possible to mechanize work and tend trees with ease.

Great efforts are made to put fruit growing on a modern and scientific basis in our country. Irrigation system has been introduced in most of orchards except those on steep hillsides. Taking into account the nutritional and biological features of soil and fruit trees, and according to the level of fruit yields, various macro- and micro-element fertilizers are sufficiently applied in proper assortment. Although there may be slight difference depending on the qualities of soil, species of fruit and their yields, the amounts of chemical fertilizers applied per *chongbo* of fruit-bearing orchard are in general about 100 kilogrammes of nitrogenous fertilizer, 95 kilogrammes of phosphate, and 75 kilogrammes of potash fertilizer in ingredients. Large quantities of humus soil is spread over the orchards, the system of growing green manure crops widely introduced, and measures for improving the soil of orchards taken.

The plant protection system has been firmly established to prevent various kinds of blight and harmful insects in orchards. We have intensified the work of preliminary observation and forecasting against blight and insects, take

(Continued on page 6)

Statement of DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman

PYONGYANG September 11 (KCNA) – The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on September 10 denouncing Japanese authorities for having invited traitor Chon Du Hwan of south Korea to Tokyo and had very ill-boding huddles gravely threatening peace in the Far East and Korea's peaceful reunification.

The statement said:

Japanese authorities called Chon Du Hwan of south Korea to Tokyo from September 6 to 8 and had very ill-boding confabs gravely threatening peace in the Far East and Korea's peaceful reunification.

Judging from reports from Tokyo and the "joint statement" issued by Japanese authorities and the south Korean puppets, Chon Du Hwan's visit to Japan was a criminal trip to strengthen the aggressive and treacherous military collusion between Japan and south Korea.

What we cannot overlook here above all is that the Japanese reactionaries are advertising that they paid off the heinous crimes committed against the Korean people in the past and a "new epoch" has begun between Japan and south Korea with Chon Du Hwan's sellout, mendicant trip as an occasion.

In this connection, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea cannot but clarify its stand.

One of the political dramas staged by Japanese authorities by inviting the south Korean executive this time was that by letting the "emperor" say he felt "regret" at the "unhappy past," they tried to convince people that they made an "apology" for their colonial suppressive rule during their occupation of Korea in the past.

This, however, was nothing but a political cartoon which can hardly convince anyone.

To begin with, the "emperor" is a being without any power under the present Japanese constitution.

As for Chon Du Hwan, he is a fascist hooligan who grabbed "power" with the bayonet stained with blood of people and a traitor to the nation who can represent no one of the Korean people.

Such being the case, is it possible to nullify their indelible crimes with the mere word of "regret" uttered by the emperor, a figurehead, to the puppet forsaken by our nation?

To tell the truth, the word "regret" does not mean "apology." And Japanese authorities' advertisement that the past crimes were nullified and a "new epoch" began after that puppet show proceeded from their crafty and sinister designs to conceal and whitewash the criminal colonial rule in Korea.

This is one more criminal act flouting and insulting the entire Korean people and such trick can never appease the Korean people who experienced to the marrow of their bones the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule.

In the past, the Japanese imperialists inflicted immeasurable disasters and sufferings upon our Korean people. The criminal history of sufferings still remains indelible.

It is only too clear that this disgraceful criminal history of Japanese militarism cannot be frased with a few words such as "unhappy past" and "regret."

If Japanese authorities are to fairly deal with the question of past Korea-Japan relationship, they must not stage a deceptive farce by inviting such traitor as Chon Du Hwan who can represent none of the Korean people, but apologize to the entire Korean people, to the legitimate representative of the entire Korean people.

If they truly want to liquidate the past, they must clearly apologize for the crimes committed against the Korean people, pay compensation for the heavy losses inflicted upon them during the colonial rule and return all the wealth they plundered. And they must vouch that they will not repeat such aggressive act as in the past and thoroughly respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Korean nation.

But, Japanese authorities have failed to perform this unavoidable obligation.

The DPRK Government clearly declares that Japanese authorities can never evade the obligation of apologizing to the Korean people for the past crimes and the Korean people retain the legitimate national right to receive apology from Japan.

The Korean people will settle accounts for this any time without fail.

Chon Du Hwan's Japan trip fully showed that he is a heinous traitor to the nation outdistancing by far the five traitors of 1905 and the successive rulers of south Korea who already went to the other world.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan went to Japan in defiance of strong public opposition at home and abroad. It was in itself a treachery to the entire Korean nation.

Moreover, when the Japanese "emperor" tried to erase the past towering crimes with the mere word of "regret," Chon Du Hwan said he was "hearing it solemnly" and swore with his head lowered before the emperor that he would "map out a design of the future."

He even made a deep bow to his master, prattling that he would "send the past doings of Japan against Korea on a floating raft."

Broad segments of people of south Korea, Japan and other countries of the world unanimously denounced this despicable Japan trip of the south Korean puppet.

Nevertheless, Japanese authorities met their stooge with an unprecedented-in-scope alert posture reminiscent of a state of emergency with the mobilization of huge police repressive forces and even the "Self-Defence Forces."

This ridiculous fact alone shows what desperate efforts Japanese authorities made to use Chon Du Hwan as a faithful guide for their reinvasion of south Korea.

Chon Du Hwan's Japan trip was arranged from the outset according to the script of the U.S. strategy of aggression on Asia.

It was fully revealed at the talks between the Japanese master and the south Korean puppet and in the ensuing "joint statement."

In the "joint statement" they issued together with the south Korean puppet, Japanese authorities claimed that "security on the Korean Peninsula" was "vital for security in East Asia including Japan". This showed that they were trying to justify the "argument of common destiny" of south Korea and Japan, realize their "military integration" and round off the U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance in the final stage in accordance with Washington's war strategy.

In saying that Japan would continue "close consultation" to promote "economic cooperation" and "technical cooperation" between Japan and south Korea, they sought to hasten the militarization of the south Korean economy and strengthen military fusion between the south Korean puppet army and the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces", partaking in the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war.

In the "joint statement" Japanese authorities fully revealed their ulterior intention to perpetuate the division of our country by creating "two Koreas".

They expressed support to the "proposal for talks between authorities" and "argument of simultaneous entry of north and south Korea into the United Nations" brought forward by south Korean authorities.

It has been already known to the world that what south Korean authorities termed "proposal for talks between authorities" is a split-seeking one and the "argument of simultaneous entry of north and south Korea into the U.N." is a trick to perpetuate and legalize the division of our country.

Facts prove that Japanese authorities intend to repeat the past criminal history in collusion with the south Korean puppets, far from apologizing to the Korean people.

This angers the entire Korean people.

The assertion of Japanese and south Korean authorities that a "new epoch" has opened in the relations between Japan and south Korea means in other words that a "new epoch" has begun in Japanese militarism's overseas expansion and infiltration into south Korea and in overall collusion between the United States, Japan and south Korea for realizing the U.S. Asian strategy.

Considering that the dark fusion in political, military, economic and cultural fields deepened by Japanese authorities with traitor Chon Du Hwan after inviting him to Japan will result in heightening the tension in Korea and Asia, freezing the division of Korea and increasing the danger of new war, the DPRK Government and the entire Korean people bitterly denounce it.

Japanese authorities must renounce their hostile policy toward our Republic, refrain from obstructing the reunification of Korea and discard the foolish scheme to realize their old dream of "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere" by widening the road of reinvasion of south Korea and partaking in the U.S. policy of aggression on Asia.

The Chon Du Hwan clique must clearly realize that with no treacherous act can it put down the anti-American, anti-Japanese sentiments of the south Korean people and their anti-fascist struggle for democracy or save it from the doom which has already been sealed off.

The U.S. imperialists must stop encouraging the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppets to a new war, accept our proposal for tripartite talks, withdraw their troops from south Korea and discontinue their interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

It is an important problem directly related to the struggle for preservation and consolidation of peace in Asia and the world to frustrate the U.S. imperialists' colonial domination of south Korea, Japan's moves to stage a comeback to south Korea and the moves for forming a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance, to preserve peace in Korea and to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people express the conviction that the peoples of the socialist countries and non-aligned countries and the governments and peoples of all peace-loving countries of the world will pay deep attention to the developments in Korea and Asia and render active support and encouragement to our just struggle to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression on south Korea and the Japanese militarists' reinvasion scheme and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Opposition to Chon Du Hwan's Tour of Japan

Large-scale rallies and demonstrations against his tour have been organized throughout Japan from Hokkaido to Okinawa since the official announcement of Chon Du Hwan's trip to Japan, mobilizing tens of thousands of Japanese citizens.

The Japanese people's opposition to Chon's trip to Japan was highlighted by a mass demonstration of some 10,000 Osaka citizens on a main street in Osaka on September 6, staged followed by an anti-Chon rally under the sponsorship of Osaka Sohyo (the General Council of Trade Unions) and other civil organizations.

Osaka Sohyo Chairman Nakae Heijiro in his speech at the gathering harshly denounced Chon Du Hwan as he led Kwangju massacre in May 1980 in which more than 2,000 citizens were reportedly said to be murdered by the special combat force under the control of Chon Du Hwan.

Mr. Nakae said, "Chon Du Hwan is the ringleader of Kwangju slaughter. We can not tolerate Nakasone administration which supports such a man."

Meanwhile, another anti-Chon rally was held in Maruyama Music Hall in Kyoto on the same day, participated by some 3,500 citizens.

The meeting adopted a resolution protesting against Chon's visit to Japan as it aimed at strengthening of Tokyo-Washington-Seoul 3-way military alliance and unfairly writing off the Japan's invasion of Korea.

A street demonstration was followed by the protest rally against Chon.

120 Women Issue Statement Against Chon

"The present Japan-south Korea relations are increasing tensions on the Korean Peninsula, cementing the division of Korea and, threatening peace in Asia," said a joint statement issued by 120 prominant Japanese women affiliated with the Japan Women's Council in Solidarity with Korean Women on Sept. 4.

Among the signers of the statement are Japan Socialist Party parliamentarian Tanaka Sumiko, House of Councillors Doi Takako, Japan Women's Council chairwoman Shimizu Sumiko, critic Kitazawa Yoko, singer Shintani Noriko and other noted figures from all strata of politicians, critics and women of culture.

The statement went on: "Japanese invasion of Korea was perpetrated so that responsibility and adjustment should be clarified and apology made to the whole Korean nation."

"By so doing the Japanese government can show its true efforts for peace in Asia and for the reunification of Korea," it added.

Security amount for Chon:

890 million yen

Security expense of the Japanese police for Chon Du Hwan's guard amounted to 890 million yen, twice larger than that of Reagan when he visited Tokyo last year, according to "Hochi Shimbun" dated on Sept. 6.

This typically proves how strongly his Japan trip was opposed at home and abroad.

Many Japanese papers pointed out that most strict security system in its history of the Japanese police with mobilization of 25,000 police in Tokyo, 60% of police in Tokyo, reminded the Tokyo citizens of "martial law".

Chon Du Hwan Can Not Represent S. Korean People

– Kim Dae Jung's Interview with Japanese Weekly –

In his interview with a reporter of a Japanese journal he called Chon Du Hwan not qualified to represent the south Korean people because his "regime" has no legitimacy.

The Japanese weekly journal "Shukan Post" in its Sept. 21 issue carried an interview with former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung now in exile in the U.S.

Referring to Japan's apology for the past crime he said: "If Japan truly apologizes, it should do so for the 60 million people in the north and south."

The former presidential candidate once sentenced to death by the Chon junta expressed his concern on likely direct military cooperation between Seoul and Tokyo.

Here are excerpts from Kim Dae Jung's interview with the Japanese weekly:

(Quatations are ours . . . Ed.)

– Chon Du Hwan's tour of Japan

First of all, I want to stress that we, democratic forces and the south Korean people, wish to bring about mutual understanding and cooperation with the Japanese people more sincerely and calmly than Chon Du Hwan.

The south Korean people neither think that the present Japanese people are wicked nor link them with their past "unhappy" deeds.

That is to say, they are not the people who, burning with revengeful thought, never forget the past crime of the Japanese predecessor forever.

The Chon Du Hwan "regime" held that his Japan trip would be a great success if he received clear "apologistic" remarks from the Japanese emperor.

We, however, have doubts that Chon Du Hwan is qualified to receive an "apology" from Japan during his visit to Japan.

Chon Du Hwan "regime" has no legitimacy. It is ridiculous that a man without legitimacy "represents" the south Korean people.

He carried out "elections" in which the people's will was never reflected and which were far from free "elections", while seizing power in coup d'etat.

Furthermore, he is still now suppressing the people.

How can such a man represent the south Korean people?

– On an "apology" of the Japanese emperor

It is also a funny story that the Japanese emperor should apologize only to the south.

If Japan truly apologizes, it should do so for the 60 million people in the north and south in the name of its diet.

Because Japan ruled both north and south, and at the same time, it inflicted pains on both north and south.

So, it should apologize for both of them at the same time.

In conclusion "apologistic" remarks of the Japanese emperor are designed to write off its present fault in a bid to impute the present fault to the past crime.

We have never opposed an "apology" of the emperor in itself.

We think that not the emperor but Japan should apologize for the past in the name of its diet.

I don't want to make further comment on the problem.

The emperor is a symbol to unite the Japanese people.

Therefore, he may be meaningful for the Japanese people but not for us.

– On the aim of Chon's trip to Japan

What we can not overlook is the fact that Chon Du Hwan was accompanied by "joint chiefs of staff" Li Ki Baek.

What does it mean?

We are concerned that south Korea is militarily drawn into Japan.

We feel a keen interest in the problem of our security.

We think, however, no security interest of East Asia will be served by direct military cooperation between Japan and south Korea.

The south Korean people do not want this sort of cooperation.

At the same time this will naturally infuriate the north.

Furthermore, the attempts will be rejected by both China and the Soviet so that tensions will be increased on the Korean Peninsula.

– On possibility of return to south Korea

On August 22 when I met an advisor of the U.S. State Department assistant secretary, I expressed my will to return to the homeland at around outset of this year.

Since I have a legal passport, the south Korean "government" will not able to obstruct my return.

Anyhow, I am a south Korean, so I am free to go back to the homeland.

I declared my determination to go back even though I may be arrested on my arrival in Seoul.

I want to go back to south Korea, because there is danger that some youth may take radical actions out of disappointment with the present "regime."

S. Korean Christian Churches' Position on Chon Japan Trip

In the growing opposition to Chon Du Hwan's tour of Japan 20 Christian churches including Korean Salvation Army made public a joint statement on August 15 to make their position clear.

Following is the full text of the statement entitled "Our Position on Pres. Chun Doo Hwan's State Trip to Japan":

This fall as Pres. Chun Doo Hwan pays a visit to the closest yet distant country of Japan, we who represent south Korean Protestant churches will make our position clear, giving critical reflection to the past history between both countries and seriously thinking about what paths there are in seeking new and correct relations.

Geopolitically, the relations between the neighboring countries of Korea and Japan have suffered repeated misfortune because of Japan-expansionism and aggression. In particular, the 36-year history of Japan's imperialist invasion of Korea at the end of the Yi Dynasty and its colonial rule is a history of piercing anguish which can never and should never be forgotten by the people of both Korea and Japan.

Now, at the time of Pres. Chun's state trip to Japan, we urge the Japanese Emperor and nation to apologize and we would like to express the correction of the wrong relations between Korea and Japan and hope for tomorrow.

1. The Japanese Emperor should apologize to the Korean people and Korean churches.

Although he is human, he made himself a god and forced on the Korean people, who were not his own people, the worship of himself as a god through military might. He sanctioned the imprisonment and massacre of many Koreans and church ministers and believers who refused to do this out of their human conscience and faith. He must recognize these deeds and ask forgiveness for these crimes. He will be given a path for forgiveness at this opportunity and if, by chance, he does not apologize, he will not be able to escape the judgement of 1.5 billion Christians throughout the world for this blasphemy.

2. The Japanese government should apologize to the Korean people

Japan has not only not yet recognized its invasion of the Korean people's sovereignty and territory, the exploitation of all kinds of resources and labor, its distortion of culture and history, the massacre, commandeering, drafting, forcing into prostitution; etc., of countless good citizens and people struggling for indepenedence, committing unprecedented historical atrocities; but also it has not sincerely reflected on them before history and the Korean people as shown by such things as the distortions of Japan's history textbooks. Moreover, adding on the oppression of the compulsory fingerprinting system and discrimination with regard to Koreans still left behind in Japan, who are the victims of this history, reveals that in reality there have been no acts of apology.

Also, we not only demand receiving an apology for former errors, but, earnestly desiring that present Korea-Japan relations be set straight, also demand the rectification of the following points. We cannot help but point out that after the 1965 "normalization" of diplomatic relations between Korea and Japan up to today, Korea-Japan relations were not normalized but were in fact Japan's one-sided penetration. We think the correction of that will start new Korea-Japan relations.

We fear the economic aggression brought on by dependence on Japan, having reached a $30 billion continually adverse balance of trade, and the possibility that equality and autonomy between sovereign nations will be harmed. We urge the governments of both countries to do their utmost in order to rectify this quickly. Recent Korea-Japan relations are rapidly developing from the era of economic cooperation to the era of military cooperation and we are fearful that such things will bring on a crisis of survival for the Korean Peninsula and all its people worsening things because of nuclear arms and tension. We are extremely anxious about the militarism and expansionism of Japan having suddenly changed from an economic to a military superpower, and also the Korean Peninsula Security System being under the leadership of Japan and we urge corrections of these things.

We are anxious that the misfortune of the Korean nation's division will be made permanent on account of Japan's policy of maintaining an equal distance from south and north Korea. In moving away from a relation of childish interests of economic and security advantages, we hope to be shown a positive stand for the unification of the Korean people and Asian peace.

Finally, we hope that the Japanese government will observe the moral principles of atonement for past historical atrocities, equality for human beings, and the dignity of people and should not increase restrictions on the legal standing and many related civil rights of Korean residents in Japan. We hope it immediately shows such acts of apology correcting inhuman oppression and discriminatory treatment such as their fingerprinting.

In order that a relation of true neighborliness for both countries be accomplished, we believe such above-mentioned apologies and correction must be a precondition and without solutions with these preconditions, the state visit to Japan by Pres. Chun Doo Hwan would be simply meaningless and that moreover it will once again leave another disgrace on the history of the Korean people and church. We think Korea and Japan are coming to a historical point in time where they should become good mutual neighbors and when the sincere self-reflection and correction of Japan is done for that, we firmly believe this will be able to contribute to Asian peace, not to mention the true normalization of relations between Korea and Japan for the first time.

(All persons below are chairpersons of their denominations except for those marked with '' who are Bishops. '**' mark means both Bishop and Chair of denomination. Salvation Army chair's title is Commanding Officer.)*

Korean Salvation Army	**Ra Do Myong**
Korean Methodist Church	**So Byong Ju****
Korean Evangelical Church	**Ho Jong**
Korean Holiness Church	**Lee Man Shin**
Korean Assemblies of God	**Park Gwang Su**
Korean Lutheran Church	**Chi Won Sang**
Christian"ROK"Church God	**Han Yong Ch'ol***
Korean Baptist Church	**Han Myong Guk**
Korean Nazarene Church	**Kim Nam Shik****
Korean Christian Church of God	**Kim Dong Sop**
Korean Anglican Church	**Kim Song Su***
Presbyterian Church in Korea (Koryo)	**Nam Yong Hwan**
PCK (Gaeshin)	**Kim Se Chiang**
PCK (Boheon)	**Ko Jui Jip**
PCK (Hapdong)	**Pae Jae Un**
PCK (Tonghap)	**Rim In Shik**
Korean Methodist Church of Christ	**Han Song Gi***
Jesus Holiness Church of Korea	**Lee Ch'ol Yong**
Korean National Christian Council	**Im Rak Pung**
Presbyterian Church in the"Republic of Korea"	**Song Sang Gyu**

August 15, 1984

The DPR of Korea (1980-1982) Seen by Norodom Sihanouk (2)

(Continued from No. 1,208 issue of The People's Korea)

Later, on the basis of an analysis and summing-up of the historical experience of the Korean revolution, President Kim Il Sung set forth the Juche idea that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"These two factors–the serious factional strife in the Korean national-liberation and communist movements and the leadership divorced from the masses–strongly convinced us that we must not carry out our revolution in that way. We keenly felt that we must go among the masses and rely on them in our struggle, that we must solve our problems by our own efforts, and that if we worked well, others' recognition would be out of the question. ...

"We can say this was the starting point of our Juche idea."

On April 15, 1912 in a modest straw-thatched house at the foot of Mangyong Hill in the suburbs of Pyongyang was born Kim Song Ju ("Song" meaning "become" and "Ju" "a pillar"), son of revolutionary fighters Kim Hyong Jik and Kang Ban Sok. His family was poor. He was later called Han Byol ("Byol" meaning "star") and then Kim Il Sung ("Il" signifying "sun" and "Sung" "become").

It can be seen in Mangyongdae that ordinary furniture, kitchen utensils and farm implements were the sole environment of young Kim Il Sung.

Young Kim Song Ju liked to climb the nearby hill and meditate, looking over the wide reaches of the Taedong River. It is told that once seeing the Japanese enjoying boating on the river skirting the hill, he threw stones at them to warn that the sacred river of Korea could not serve as the pleasure ground for aggressors. He was much afflicted to see his father in tatters, tortured and chained, in Pyongyang Prison and came to bear a deep grudge against the Japanese invaders.

In the autumn of 1919 he left his native home for the northern region where his father was active. Then his family moved to different localities: Chunggangjin, Linjiang and Badaogou, the last two being situated in Manchuria.

Later, recalling the indescribable grudge he had in 1925, General Kim Il Sung (now Marshal) said:

"I crossed the Amnok River when I was 13, firmly determined not to return before Korea became independent. Young as I was, I could not repress my sorrow as I sang the Song of the Amnok River written by someone and wondered when I would be able to tread this land again, when I would return to this land where I had grown up and where there were our forefathers' graves."

The boy Kim Song Ju studied at the primary school in Badaogou over three years and then was sent back by his father to Pyongyang to continue his study there. To this end, he made a journey of one thousand *ri* (400 kilometers), witnessing the lamentable plight of his compatriots on his way.

After 13 days' travel on foot in the depth of winter he rejoined his grandparents in Mangyongdae and enrolled in the class of fifth grade of the Chongdok School in Chilgol. This school at which his maternal grandfather served as inspector was one of the private primary schools set up to inculcate anti-Japanese patriotic sentiments in the minds of young people.

He who was later called Kim Il Sung enjoyed the high reputation of being a hardworking and enthusiastic model student. He witnessed how the Japanese lorded it over in Pyongyang. He saw a sharp contrast between the luxury houses of the rich and board shacks of the poor who were ill-clad, and hunger- and disease-stricken and suffered from a heavy burden of taxation and all kinds of grinding toil.

This awakened in his mind a sense of great mission of devoting, in the future, his all to the fight for the well-being of his compatriots and development of the country.

In 1926, after the death of his father, he entered the Hwasong Uisuk School set up by the nationalists in Huadian County, Jilin Province, China. There he was acquainted with socialism and communism, a new ideology.

On October 17, 1926 he formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU). He already advocated an original liberation movement, rejecting all kinds of Right and "Left" infantile trends.

Later, he registered at the Yuwen Middle School in Jilin. He formed the Association of Korean Children in Jilin, reorganized the DIU into the Anti-Imperialist Youth League and organized the Young Communist League of Korea. In this way he closely associated Marxism-Leninism with the revolutionary practice in Korea and opposed prevalent dogmatism and worship of great powers. In other words, this was the first decisive step to advance the Korean revolution along the path of Juche. He enunciated Juche at the Kalun Meeting in June 1930. The same year he formed the Korean Revolutionary Army with a paramilitary political structure. He sent small groups of the KRA to conduct explanatory work among the people well.

On September 18, 1931 the Japanese started an armed invasion of northeast China (Manchuria). General Kim Il Sung launched a movement and roused over 100,000 peasants to a well-organized large-scale struggle. In December 1931 General Kim Il Sung called a meeting of party and Young Communist League cadres at Mingyuegou and delivered an historic speech entitled *On Organizing and Waging Armed Struggle against Japanese Imperialism.* On April 25, 1932 he founded the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army, the genuine people's revolutionary army. He set up a full guerrilla zone along the Tuman River.

The movement was developed. Nothing could check it. Battles and raids followed one after another.

On May 5, 1936 General Kim Il Sung proclaimed the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and announced its ten-point programme. It provided particularly for nationalization, the freedoms of speech, the press, assembly and association, equality of people, free compulsory education, an eight-hour day, insurance laws for workers and relief of the unemployed.

Militarily, Mt. Paekdu at the northern tip of the country served as a strongpoint for the guerrilla army to organize and intensify the armed struggle.

On June 4, 1937 General Kim Il Sung emerged victorious in the decisive battle of Pochonbo fought against the Japanese.

The scene of the battle is represented in a cyclorama hall of the Korean Revolution Museum and its explanation is given simultaneously in French and other languages. In the ball a whole view of Pochonbo spreads on a relief model as it was. Action is shown by cinerama-diorama on a big screen in the background. The vivid representation of this historic fact is really astounding. Tents, log cabins, tools used then, combatants, flames, etc. are all to be seen there.

In brief, the Battle of Pochonbo marked a decisive stage in the anti-Japanese resistance struggle of the Korean people. But this is no more than one stage. In July 1937 the Empire of Japan launched a big offensive against China. In his speech delivered in August 1937 General Kim Il Sung stressed that when the Japanese imperialists were engrossed in the aggressive war, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army should launch vigorous operations of harassing the enemy's rear and wide areas of the frontier, and more small armed units and political workers should be sent to the homeland to expand the anti-Japanese national united front movement, intensify organizational and political work among the people and widely organize and develop various forms of struggle against the Japanese imperialist policy of aggression on the continent.

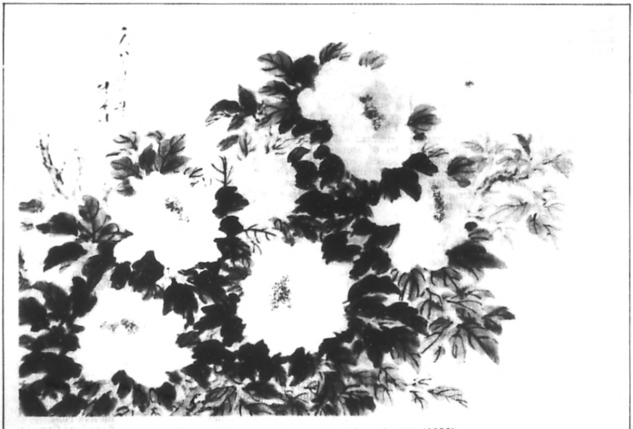
On November 10, 1937 he published a work entitled *The Tasks of Korean Communists* in which he reclarified the character of the Korean revolution and set forth the immediate tasks for the Korean communists to bring the Korean revolution to victory.

During the period from the end of 1938 to the spring of 1939 the "Arduous March" was made from Nanpaizi to Beidadingzi, which lasted over one hundred days under very difficult conditions of winter.

Going over to the spring counter-offensive, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army fought the battle of Qiujiadian, Changbai County on April 11-12, 1939 and many other battles and, then advanced into the homeland and waged the battle of Taehongdan on May 23.

The 15-year long arduous struggle eventually put an end to the Japanese rule of nearly 40 years and brought about national liberation in 1945.

(To be continued)



Korean Paintings "Peonies" Chong Jon Yo (1983)

(Continued from page 3)

thoroughgoing agro-technical measures to prevent their damage and to actively protect and multiply useful insects. And when orchards are infested with harmful insects, we spray agricultural chemicals with highly efficient sprayers 10-12 times a year, and 7-8 times in the less affected orchards.

We trim and prune fruit trees on a scientific basis according to their species and ages to suit the actual conditions of our country on the basis of deep study of the specific features of their growth and fruit-bearing. In early spring, before the fruit trees begin to bud, highly skilled trimmers prune the trees one by one on all orchards.

In order to develop fruit-growing science and technology and provide technical guidance for production, pomicultural departments are set up in the agricultural universities in all provinces and in the agricultural colleges in counties. Thus, in this field a large number of engineers and assistant engineers are trained by ourselves.

A pomiculture research institute of national significance and specialized experimental farms for different regions and fruit species have been organized everywhere. These organizations are pushing ahead vigorously with researches to put our fruit growing more firmly on a modern and scientific basis.

Drawing on the successes and experiences already gained, we will increase fruit production considerably and fully industrialize fruit growing by completing its comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization. **(To be continued)**

Rodong Sinmun Charges JCP's Stance On "Yachiyo-maru No. 36" Case

As regards the Japanese ship "Yachiyo-maru No. 36" incident, the organ of the Japan Communist Party, "Akahata," outrageously carped on the DPRK, fundamentally denied the military boundary of the DPRK and reversed the character of the grave infringement of the Japanese ship on the DPRK sovereignty as if it were an illegal gun-firing of the DPRK. Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Sep. 7 carried a signed commentary denouncing this.

The full text of the commentary titled "We Can Allow No One to Slander Our National Sovereignty" is as follows:

As regards the illegal intrusion of the Japanese ship "Yachiyo-maru No. 36" into the military boundary of the DPRK some time ago, the director of the International Department of the Japan Communist Party published what he termed his party's "view" in "Akahata" August 4, denying the military boundary itself set by the DPRK on the waters and branding the measure taken by the DPRK towards this ship as an illegal act either in view of international law or humanitarianism.

In this connection, Rodong Sinmun August 6 ran a commentary titled "Who Does the 'View' Speak for? "

In reply to this commentary, "Akahata" August 16 carried an article titled "Self-Expression of the Stand Ignoring Humanitarianism and International Law."

The organ of the Japan Communist Party, "Akahata," outrageously branding the Rodong Sinmun commentary as "dangerous arguement of 'marine military boundary'," "argument to justify gun-firing making little of human life," "egotism and hegemonism," and so on, radically denied the military boundary of the DPRK, reversed the character of the grave infringement of the Japanese ship on the sovereignty of the DPRK as if it were an illegal gun-firing of the DPRK and even attached an unwarranted political label to our correct criticism.

"Akahata" carried an article on its own view in its Sunday issue, August 26.

The Japan Communist Party is calling at fishery organizations to inform them of its "view" expressed in "Akahata" and slandering our self-defensive measure toward the Japanese ship which illegally intruded into our military boundary as an "illegal and unpardonable act."

The "view" of the Japan Communist Party outrageously distorts our just measure and principled stand and reverses black and white. We cannot but answer this.

"Akahata" is approaching the problem of our military boundary with an irresponsible formal logic.

The military boundary set by us is a problem belonging to the independent rights of our Republic.

Proceeding from the demand of the situation prevailing in our country, we defined the military boundary on the waters within 200 miles off our shore to defend the sovereignty and security of the DPRK.

The situation in our country has been very strained due to the aggressive and belligent moves of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique against our Republic. Our security in the sea is exposed to a constant threat. This is well illustrated by the intrusion of the south Korean puppet clique's "escort boat No. 56" and the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo" and continued intrusions of other spy ships of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

It is a legitimate exercise of national sovereignty and just self-defensive measure that our Republic has set the military boundary. The situation clearly shows that the setting of the military boundary is vital for us.

It does not hold water to brand our measure as "unilateral and unacceptable one." It is clear to everyone that other's approval or recognition is not needed for the exercise of one's sovereignty. The talk about "unilateral and unacceptable measure" is a useless interference in our internal affairs.

In the international arena, too, it is a definite usage for a country to exercise its sovereignty for its independence and security and take independent measures for its national interest.

Many countries of the world set various forms of prohibited and limited districts including "military boundary," "security waters," "blocked district" and "no sailing district" to defend their security and national interests.

It is strange to try to prove the "unjustness" of the setting of our military boundary, claiming that it is an "arbitrary act" without precedent.

In view of international law, it is clear that our measure is a just exercise of our right to self-defence.

After we set the military boundary, we explained to the fishery organizations concerned of Japan why we had set the military boundary and noticed them of the points that Japanese fishing boats should observe while fishing within our economic waters, respecting the interests and conveniences of the Japanese fishermen. The Japanese side fully accepted and understood it. The Japan Communist Party may know of this.

The Japan Communist Party's attempt to attach the label of "unjustness" to the military boundary is as good as claiming that we should watch with folded arms those who commit hostile and aggressive acts and rose military threats to our Republic.

This is indeed a dangerous view.

"Akahata" alleged that our setting the military boundary and exercising sovereignty might result in "allowing a powerful country to set military sphere at will." This is an abstract logic divorced from reality. The situation is quite the contrary.

The United States has occupied a half of our country for nearly 40 years, imposing division upon us, turning south Korea into a colony and military base and acting the master there. The U.S. imperialists try to strengthen their military domination over south Korea, Japan and other parts of East Asia and step up new war preparations against our Republic, massing huge aggression forces in this region. They scheme to realise an "epoch of the Pacific" in which the United States decides on everything.

The Japanese reactionaries are reviving their old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," taking acive part in the U.S. imperialists' Korean and Asian strategy, and promoting "study of the Korean Peninsula in case of emergency" and "operation plan for blockade of the Korean Strait" in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and hatching a plot to send the Japanese forces to the Korean front. The central commanding office called "supreme headquarters" today aimed at a Korean war is watching every second the military situation on the Korean Peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and south Korean puppets are strengthening their military ties and hastening to form a three-way military alliance, a collective war organization against our Republic and other countries.

Are such moves of the imperialists for military control on East Asia attributable to our setting the military boundary, or to the original robber-like aggressive designs and war policy of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges? It is clear to everyone that they are attributable to the latter.

It is advisable for anyone to refrain from acting as if he had an all-purpose yardstick distinguishing right and wrong in international events and arbitrarily interfering life.

The imperialist moves of aggression and war against our Republic are being intensified day by day. This critical situation tells how timely and just our setting the military boundary was.

"Akahata" termed the Rodong Sinmun commentary an argument to justify gun-firing making little of human life." This is an intolerable distortion of the truth of the incident.

As for the incident of "Yachiyo-maru No. 36," it was a grave criminal incident which happened as this Japanese ship illegally trespassed on our military boundary in wanton violation of our sovereignty. The crewmen of the ship clearly admitted it.

But, "Akahata" labelled this incident as an "incident killing a man by firing at an unarmed fishing boat."

This was aimed at concealing the criminal nature of the incident which took place because "Yachiyo-maru No. 36" intruded into the military boundary of the DPRK and slandering others, blind to the details of the incident.

The telegram of the red cross society of our country to the Japan Red Cross Society dated July 31, 1984, clearly explains how our naval patrol craft fired at the Japanese ship and why the master of the ship died.

It is an inviolable right of a sovereign state to control an unidentified ship which illegally intrudes into the waters of its military boundary. If the Japanese ship had not illegally intruded into our military boundary, and if it weekly complied with our control even after it had intruded into it by mistake, nothing would have happened. The master of the Japanese ship did not comply with our call to stop and strangely attempted to flee after bumping the ship against our naval patrol craft. Since our craft could not confirm whether the ship was an armed ship of the enemy or an unarmed fishing boat, it had no alternative but to fire warning shots, threatening shots and the master of the ship was unfortunately shot by accident.

It was not once or twice that Japanese fishing boats have illegally intruded into our military boundary, even up to our territorial waters. Each time we seized them, but treated them well, sent them back soon along with their boats and, if there were wounded ones, gave them medical treatment until they got well. Besides, when Japanese fishing boats asked for protection from typhoons on the East Sea of Korea, we provided them with all conveniences and ensured their personal safety.

We did so for friendship between the Korean and Japanese peoples and taking into account the living conditions of poor Japanese fishermen.

But, "Akahata " remaining indifferent to this fact hurled slanders on us, claiming that the master of the ship was killed by deliberate firing of our naval patrol craft and branding it as "ignorance of human life," "inhumanity," "violation of international law" and the like.

"Ignorance of human life" is a groundless assertion which has nothing to do with us.

What does "Akahata" seek by attaching such outrageous labels to us and impairing our image? We cannot but ask that.

"Akahata" said Japanese authorities had nothing to do with this incident that occurred within the DPRK military boundary and we used "despicable logic" imputing the blame for the incident to Japanese authorities.

This is a far-fetched sophism contrary to the fact.

Japanese authorities failed to take thorough measures to prevent Japanese fishing boats from illegally intruding into the economic waters of our country.

And they are hindering the signing of a fishery agreement that would ensure "peaceful work" of Japanese fishermen.

Accordingly, the illegal intrusion of a Japanese fishing boat took place and an unfortunate accident happened.

That is why we said Japanese authorities are to blame for the incident. How can this be a "despicable logic imputing the blame to others? " The logic of "Akahata" is, in the long run, one for beautifying the hostile policy of Japanese authorities towards the DPRK.

"Akahata" claims that the Japan Communist Party is "the only political party fighting against the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionary forces from a genuine progressive stand" in Japan. But, its stand and view as regards "Yachiyo-maru No. 36" incident is not in its accord.

So, Rodong Sinmun commented on the unjust view of the Director of the International Department of the Japan Communist Party in its commentary dated August 6.

As to this, "Akahata" got angry and hurled insulting slanders on us, branding it as "abuses" and "outrageous claim" and, not content with this, tried to label "ignorance of human life," "egotism" and "hegemonism" to us. Furthermore, it tried to create an impression that we are "interventionist."

We are not going to comment on this further.

"Akahata" can never reverse right and wrong. By so doing, it cannot defend the genuine interests of the Japanese fishermen.

No one can slander our just self-defensive measure of setting the military boundary. The military boundary is not a pending issue or matter of argument.

No matter what others may say, we will continue to firmly defend our sovereignty.

Shultz, Weinberger Allegedly Involved in Bechtel over S. Korean N-Reactor

EDITOR' NOTE: The following report is excerpts from a joint investigation by Mother Jones, the Multinational Monitor and Nautilus Research. It appeared in the June 1984 issue of Mother Jones, a monthly magazine published in the United States.

Sometime late last year FBI agent Fred Cundy and federal attorney Joseph Covington quietly opened what may prove to be the most politically explosive case of the Reagan era. Their target is the Bechtel Group of Companies, the giant San Francisco-based construction conglomerate that pioneered nuclear power plant construction. They suspect Bechtel of violating the 1977 Foreign Corrupt Practices Act between 1978 and 1980 by bribing South Korean officials in order to obtain nuclear construction contracts.

Bechtel by itself is not a particularly surprising target. Company officials have been convicted of bribery before, and little attention has been paid to the fact. What makes this case potentially explosive is the fact that Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and Secretary of State George Shultz were working as top executives for Bechtel at the time the alleged violations took place, and both were in positions to know about them. A whistle-blower highly placed in Bechtel and familiar with the alleged corruption has told the FBI that he has reason to believe that Weinberger knew about it. We will return to Weinberger, Shultz and the FBI in a moment. First, some background.

When Bechtel made its big move into South Korea in 1977, the country was in the midst of one of the fastest economic expansions of the century. In 12 years the Korean GNP had quadrupled. Exports had increased from $119 million in 1964 to more than $10 billion. Sophisticated transportation and communications infrastructures had been built and a massive program of heavy industrialization was under way. To businesspeople and bankers from Tokyo to New York to Munich, it was clear that a "second Japan" was in the making.

With rapid industrialization came a demand for energy unprecedented among developing countries. Bechtel had been building electric power plants in Korea since 1954, when company president Stephen D. Bechtel, Sr. had convinced President Syngman Rhee to abandon Korea's hydro projects and build coal-fired plants instead. Korea was a good market for Bechtel, but the power plant construction business had been just like any other for American construction companies until the mid-1970s, when Korea's heavy industry began to overload the electric power grid. Power outages were frequent and energy use for street lights, advertising and other "non-essentials" had to be strictly controlled by the government. With the price of oil on the rise and predictions of 15 to 20 percent annual economic growth through the 1990s, Korea's technocrats frantically sought more reliable and less expensive sources of electricity than oil- and coal-fired plants. Nuclear power, still being touted overseas as cheap, safe and reliable, began to loom as the solution to Korea's energy crisis.

In 1977, the Seoul government announced plans to build 21 nuclear power plants by the end of the century. Overnight, South Korea became the salvation of the world's deeply depressed nuclear industry, which was then facing the beginning of its long slow slide into bankruptcy. American, Japanese, French, Swiss, Canadian and German reactor makers and engineers descended on Korea—with Bechtel, Westinghouse, General Electric and Combustion Engineering leading the pack.

American companies had the advantage of 30 years of close ties between South Korea and the U.S., as well as an embassy that acted more like a chamber of commerce than a diplomatic mission. But the massive sums required for nuclear power plants (the billion-dollar price tag for a single plant represents 4 percent of Korea's 1977 GNP) were beyond the reach of the Korean treasury. If Bechtel, Westinghouse or anyone else was going to sell Korea a nuclear power plant, they were going to have to find someone outside of Korea to finance it. Enter the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Eximbank), a tax-supported federal agency that assists in financing the exports of American-based corporations.

When American nuclear companies first went to the bank in 1968, its officials told them they were "not prepared . . . to consider financing of the scale and magnitude required by such a project," and suggested they try the private sector. But a concerted lobbying campaign led by Westinghouse, the U.S. Agency for International Development and the U.S. embassy in Seoul forced changes in the bank's attitude. In October 1968, the bank board voted to include nuclear power plants in its loan portfolio for Korea. Once the Korean government decided to build nuclear power plants, all the Korean Electric Company (KECO) needed to do was apply for a loan. South Korea's requests for nuclear financing have since made it the largest recipient of Eximbank money of any country in the world.

Since Eximbank was founded 50 years ago. Bechtel has seen it as a promising funding source for its gigantic construction projects. Before he retired, Stephen Bechtel, Sr., was on the bank's influential advisory committee. And the Bechtel Group, upholding its reputation as an attractive workplace for high government officials, this March created a new position—executive vice president for financing services—for John Moore, a former president of Eximbank. It was Moore who was dispatched to South Korea by President Carter in June 1980 to convey the bank's support for the newly installed military regime of General Chun Doo Hwan. During his visit—which came only a week after the Korean military had put down a rebellion in the southern city of Kwangju at the cost of some 2,000 lives—Moore promised an additional $600 million in Eximbank funds, mainly for the country's nuclear program. An ardent supporter of nuclear lending. Moore is sure to become an asset to Bechtel in its quest for the billions required by Third World countries with nuclear aspirations.

In 1977, with Eximbank credit flowing and locations selected for 21 power plants, Jack Damm was ready to make his move. Damm, a widely renowned high-tech supersalesman, works out of Bechtel's Los Angeles office. He travels the world selling the company's nuclear wares. He is eager to a fault, and occasionally embarrasses his employer with his zeal, as he did in 1975 when he offered nuclear enrichment technology to Brazil at the same time the U.S. State Department was trying to persuade the West German government not to do so. Korea was an important test for the bold and gregarious Damm. He and Bechtel both had impressive reputations to live up to in the nuclear industry. Their reputations, as well as America's, were on the line.

But Bechtel was striking out in Korea. Due to legal restrictions, the company was unable to bid on the first two nuclear units, which were won by Westinghouse, with its subsidiary the Gilbert Corporation performing the engineering and construction work coveted by Bechtel. Then Canada sold Korea one of its unique CANDU reactors, the plant for which was built by Atomic Energy of Canada. By early 1978, three units were under construction in Korea, and Bechtel, the largest construction company outside the Soviet Union, still didn't have an order. Damm was desperate. So was his boss Harry Reinsch, the feisty, hard-driving former iron-worker who had risen to the presidency of Bechtel Power Corporation.

One thing that became obvious to Reinsch, Damm and other Bechtel officials as they watched the lucrative nuclear work elude them was that they lacked connections with influential people in the Korean government and in KECO, the government-controlled utility, people who could change the rules and allow Bechtel to bid on future nuclear plants. Damm found it nearly impossible to reach these people. When he did, they snubbed him.

One day in late 1977 Damm shared his woes with Harold Wilson, Bechtel's senior regional representative in Djakarta. Wilson knew Korea well and had an intriguing suggestion for Damm. When he had been employed by Dillingham Corporation in Hawaii. Wilson had worked with a flamboyant Korean-American named Yoon Sik Cho. The 55-year-old Cho was reputed to have connections that reached all the way into the Blue House, the residence of President Park Chung Hee. Find Cho, said Wilson, and your troubles will end. Damm soon located Cho in Seoul and Harry Reinsch flew out from San Francisco to meet him. Damm and Reinsch were impressed and hired Cho as a consultant.

Wilson was right. Soon after Cho's employment things began to improve noticeably for Bechtel. With his assistance, a joint partnership was formed between Bechtel and Taihan Engineering Company. Taihan was at the time being courted by Bechtel's major American competitor, Ebasco. Both Ebasco and Bechtel had been told that KECO was unlikely to let contracts to companies that were not at least partly Korean.

Taihan was a particularly promising partner because its president, Moon Yong Hwae, was related by marriage to KECO's president. Cho promised Moon that if together they landed construction contracts for nuclear units 5 and 6. Bechtel would train Moon's engineers in nuclear science and transfer the technology that could eventually make Taihan "the Asian Bechtel"—an attractive offer for an engineering firm that was perhaps the seventh or eighth largest in Korea. Moon and his Taihan associates were excited about the opportunity. The joint venture was named AMTAI Company (for American Bechtel and Taihan Engineering).

With a Korean name on the calling card and Yoon Sik Cho on the payroll, doors began to open for Bechtel. Contracts for units 5 and 6, both billion-dollar plums already financed.

(To be continued)

Pyongyang Proposes to Meet S. Korean Red Cross at Panmunjom

Son Song Pil, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a letter on September 14 to Ryu Chang Sun, President of the South Korean Red Cross.

The letter says:

I heard today the news that your Red Cross accepted the September 8 decision of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to send relief goods to the flood-sufferers in Seoul and other areas in connection with the rare floods that hit south Korea.

It is really lucky that your Red Cross expressed agreement to our request for cooperation in an early realisation of our humanitarian and compatriotic measure.

Now our people earnestly hope that the relief goods imbued with kindred feelings will help stabilize the life of the south Korean flood-sufferers at an early date and alleviate their pains, if but a little.

We will send five delegates headed by Han Ung Sik, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 10:00 on September 18, 1984, to consult your side about the question of delivering the relief goods to the south Korean flood sufferers.

We expect your side to send relevant delegates.

(Continued from page 1)

Sept. 14.

The speeding car was driven by a member of a Japanese right-wing organization.

The main gate of the head office was heavily damaged by the crush so that an iron fence of the gate was left crooked, but two Chongryun officials who happened to be standing there escaped injury.

The incident followed the harassment by the same right-wing group which took place two days before.

On Sept. 12, a group of right-wing hooligans named "Daikosha" maliciously heaped abuses with loudspeaker against the DPRK and Chongryun in front of the head office for 15 minutes and hurled smoke candles and firerackers at the garden of the office, wielding iron bars.

In December last year, gun-shootings were perpetrated against the Chongryun head office by two right-wing organization members.

Chongryun urged the police to take strict and legal measures against such provocative incidents.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Choson Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-260-5881 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.